

The Salt Lake Tribune

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Wednesday, August 24, 1910.

If Senator Aldrich has enough, where did he get it?

They claim that those oiled roads are "pretty slick."

It was a rapid transition from Uncle Joe to Uncle Joke and then to Uncle Jonah.

Is there anybody with nerve enough to say that Sara Bernhardt can't "come back"?

Our bogus prophet wants everybody to mind his own business—everybody but himself.

We can't think of anything more to say to the poolroom operators than "Good-by."

They say that the Colonel has been so kind as to accept President Taft's humble apologies.

If these food prices keep going up we all will have to begin to pray for another manna storm.

No decent man will complain because of the activity of the game warden in potting the pot-hunters.

Being hitherto unable to hide himself from the world, Doctor Cook has now gone to live in Brooklyn.

Can't blame President Taft for not wanting those hand-down policies shoved onto him all the time.

Those coal bids tendered to the City Board of Education give evidence of either very fine figuring or capable mind-reading.

Probably the very best reason for believing that there is a split in the Republican party is in that neither side of it will admit it.

And you all must understand that when it comes to political offenders, Teddy eats one of 'em for breakfast every morning. Br-r-r-r!

Doubtless Governor Spry's announcement that we are to hold an election on November 8th came as a great surprise to the Federal bunch.

Speaker Cannon declares that he will never retire from politics as long as he lives; and as for dying—well, that's the very last thing he'll do.

Gronway Grouch grunts that Moses couldn't have brought water from that rock by striking it with his staff if there hadn't been any rock.

Maybe the Board of Education opened this school year a week ahead of the usual time simply because it would take tyrannical advantage of the fact that the schoolboy can't vote.

"Does the Mormon church influence Washington?" is asked. To hear Joseph F. Smith say it, it does not; but then, he also says that it is right for him to lie occasionally.

A California hotel was set afire by a rat nibbling matches. Of course, this will be used as another argument to persuade the girls to quit wearing the one, but not to quit making the other.

Tater Whistlebreaches says that if he didn't wear long whiskers, he'd have to wear a white collar; and if he wore a white collar, somebody'd think he was a candidate and strike him for a cigar.

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THE SPLIT IN NEW YORK.

The long Taft letter printed yesterday morning in the dispatches merely emphasizes the trouble in New York. It clears the position of President Taft, however, with regard to that split, locating him definitely on the Roosevelt side of it.

Necessarily this division will make a bitter fight for the capture of the New York State convention, and whichever side wins, the other side will take revenge; so that we judge there is little chance for the Republicans to carry New York this year.

The New York machine men, under the leadership of Tim Woodruff, are definitely and positively against Roosevelt. They hoped to so shape things as to carry President Taft with them. They had good reason to hope for this, since Taft changed his position radically on the tariff law of last year, first demanding that his promises in his campaign speeches for a revision of the tariff downward should be kept, and then turning his back squarely upon that position and commending a tariff law that was not in the least shaped on the lines of those speeches.

But President Taft, it appears, did not dare to break with Roosevelt; he would rather break with the New York machine. He hoped, of course, that matters would so shape that he would not have to break with either. This, however, was a futile hope, because the New York bosses are just as earnest and just as aggressive in their way as Roosevelt is in his way.

President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt therefore are definitely arrayed against the Republican bosses of New York State. They hope to wrest the control of the Republican party away from those bosses at the coming Republican State convention. It is hardly possible, however, to conceive of any hope they could entertain of carrying the State of New York at the November election in case they do this.

Probably, however, they are willing, in the interest of the party's future and of party cleanliness to forego the hope of immediate victory, if they can so purify the party that it may hope to win later. Such purification would, of course, involve the elimination of Payne, Woodruff, and all those who control the party in New York, and it would necessarily imply an honest revision of the tariff, which that old gang have persistently, definitely and successfully resisted so far. They are, however, up against it now, and it will be a miracle indeed if they are able to maintain their ground against the combined attack of President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt.

MR. BARRY IN PEARSON'S.

In the September Pearson's Magazine is a very strong article by Mr. Richard Barry, who spent some time in this city last spring investigating certain social and political problems, the latter especially as presented by the attitude of the Mormon priesthood in its assumption of political and civil rule. It is entitled "The Political Menace of the Mormon Church."

The article shows that from the first political dominance was the dream of "the prophet," Joseph Smith. It shows that it was not only the dream but the practice of Brigham Young, and that the aim and object constantly kept in mind by the Mormon leaders has been and is to have a political foundation in Utah and neighboring States that would give them influence in the Nation and finally the balance of power and therefrom control of the Republic.

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article to the attention of a candid public as something eminently deserving its notice and credit. It is an article of which the Eastern public should take keen and earnest notice, as giving them information that is reliable and warning of tendencies and encroachments which if unchecked will in the near future be knocking at their own door.

THE EARLY SCHOOL CALL.

There is getting to be a good deal of comment upon the action of the board of education of this city in advancing the opening of the schools by one week ahead of the time usually fixed therefor. The date fixed this year is next Monday, August 29th. Certainly an awkward time, because a good many people off on their vacations would not expect to be back until the end of August. Nobody had thought about the schools opening until after Labor Day, for to open before places a holiday almost right at the beginning of the school year, thus interfering with the programme of getting settled.

There is also complaint by reason of the fact that in the majority of individual cases children are already overburdened with study and the work they will do in the "middle of the summer" will be listless and of small account. They urge that the children should have a longer vacation, especially this year, when, contrary to the usual course of events, the sultry spell has not even yet been broken.

Others say that the children should have a longer vacation anyway, as they understand that it is proposed to run the schools a week longer at the close of the year, which would bring the close of schools past the middle of June, so that the summer vacation would be shortened by at least a fortnight.

Another proposition is that school children need to be better clothed when school begins and this is a very considerable item in families where there are a large number of children. Many families will feel this keenly. By permitting the children to earn a little money on their own account this earning would go far toward providing funds for dresses and shoes.

Again, it is urged, the teachers requested and received an increase of salary amounting in the higher grades to about \$2.50 a month. The custom has been, and no doubt will be repeated this year, to give two weeks' vacation each year at Christmas and at Easter or conference time. Under the new system the teachers will be required to work two weeks in addition, and in consequence will be required to work at a reduction of salary rather than an advance.

We think that those reasons are cumulative, and should be considered by the Board. It might well be thought that they are sufficient to cause a re-consideration of the date, and the fixing of a new date which would not be prior to Labor Day.

PERNSTROM ON PERSONALITIES.

It is not easy to gather Councilman Pernstrom's point of view when he protests that he has made no personal assaults upon any member of the Council. In reply to Mr. Mulvey's suggestion, "I don't suppose you have ever attacked any other member of this Council personally?" Mr. Pernstrom replied, "I challenge anyone to show that I have ever done so."

That there are such is evidenced in the fact that there are two different modes of matrimonial practice under the document. But perhaps President John Henry Smith has got at the intent that is mostly attributed to the manifesto by those who are naturally or by teaching and training given to the thought and practice of polygamy.

Now, it must be apparent to all, in view of the renewed and increasing practice of polygamy in the Mormon church, that this interpretation of the intent of the manifesto as given by John Henry Smith is very largely accepted as the correct one.

There is one significant thing about all these different interpretations. No matter in which way the manifesto is viewed, however varied may be the different meanings attributed, those who entertain these differing views have but one practice—they continue to marry polygamously.

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doing and saying, and let that public make up its own mind as to his course. Still, it does seem rather raw for a man to make four distinct, separate and unjustifiable personal raids involving a large number of people, all this in one evening, and at the same time utterly disclaim all use of personalities in his official career.

THE COAL COMBINE.

The board of education of this city appears to be in hard luck with regard to its contract for a supply of coal for the schools. For two times now the board has advertised for coal bids, and both times has received identical figures from all of the coal supply companies that have power to fill the contract. This can mean but one thing, a combination and agreement on prices throughout. It is not easy to see what the board can do about it. It cannot get coal except from these companies that are in the combine. Perhaps, however, it can give the contract to a company that will not divide supply for the schools with a member of the board of education, and so will help by that much to break up the combine that has evidently been formed partly because of the action of the board hitherto in its awarding of coal contracts.

Possibly if the board should make an award to a company or firm that is not considered by some of the bidders as in the least likely to get the award, there might be such consternation and scrambling as would bring some of the dealers to their senses. The board has a good opportunity now to inflict a blow on the combine by doing something that the combine has evidently not reckoned upon, and that would be a surprise to it. We do not expect that the board could reap any advantage from this during the present school year, but at least it could lay the foundation for a genuine competition in the future.

ELDER OKEY, CELESTIALIZER.

There are so many of those cases of new polygamy that it is not to be wondered at that The Tribune is unable to recall them all at once. Besides, to treat them all in one article would be beyond the ordinary newspaper capacity. We trust that this explanation of an apparent neglect of him will be accepted in the proper spirit by Elder William Okey.

Elder Okey is a prominent citizen of Nephi, Utah. He is well-to-do and more or less well liked by his neighbors and fellow citizens. We are led to say this because the said neighbors and fellow citizens attribute to him a fine ability to take good care of any dollar or lesser coin that might happen to stray his way—as any man has a perfect right to do, even if it does render him a bit liberal. But that is a little astray from the subject.

Once upon a time there was in his household a comely maiden in domestic service. Her name was Ovena Jorgensen. The master of the house looked upon her and saw that she was attractive in looks as well as in disposition. With characteristic energy Elder William opened up a siege at her heart's citadel, and the goo-goo eyes that that man made are said to have been just altogether irresistible. The girl capitulated, became living wife number two, and now they have a tidy family residing at Nephi, and both are on their happy way to the Mormon "celestial glory."

It was in the year 1897 that the thing happened—that is, that was the time the polygamous marriage ceremony was performed in Juarez, Mexico. This makes one hundred and sixty-three of those "few sporadic cases" that we have heard about from the Mormon king.

THE MANIFESTO AS A TRICK.

Many times it has been said by Mormons themselves that there are numerous interpretations placed upon the Woodruff manifesto of 1890, as to its real meaning and scope.

That there are such is evidenced in the fact that there are two different modes of matrimonial practice under the document. But perhaps President John Henry Smith has got at the intent that is mostly attributed to the manifesto by those who are naturally or by teaching and training given to the thought and practice of polygamy.

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TODAY IN HISTORY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1910.

Washington Burned by the British. Hardly an event connected with the second war with Great Britain aroused so universal a spirit of indignation on the part of the people of the United States—so united a sentiment of hostility against her ancient enemy—as the capture and burning of Washington City, the federal capital, on August 24, 1814.

The commencement of this year was distinguished by military and political occurrences of transcendent importance. The British government decided to lay waste the whole American coast from Maine to Georgia. About the middle of August an English squadron of between fifty and sixty sail arrived in the Chesapeake to strike the first decisive blow, namely, an attack on Washington. The British force was divided into three columns, the first to strike the city, the second and another was dispatched to threaten Baltimore. The main body advanced the Potomac, apparently with the intention of destroying Commodore Barney's flotilla, which had taken refuge at the head of that river, but with the real intention, as it was soon discovered, of attacking Washington. The head of the flotilla was the frigate M'Henry, which was destroyed by the British. The head of the flotilla was the frigate M'Henry, which was destroyed by the British.

The American army that was available for defense of the city was 2,000 men, the remainder being of artillery. On the morning of the 24th various reports were brought to the United States headquarters of the British. Finally they made their appearance, and although they were not at all strong, they were not able to resist the seasoned British soldiers, and the Americans were compelled to retreat at every point. Finally the British had a clear field and marched triumphantly into Washington and began to carry out the threat of the commanding invader—"I will make a cow pasture of these Yankee capital grounds."

After they had received the capitulation of the city, started to set fire to it, burning the capitol, the president's house and other public quarters. An English narrator who was present tells the story in the following descriptive way: "The blazing of houses, ships and stores, the report of exploding magazines and the crash of falling roofs was one of the finest sights to be conceived. The sky was brilliantly illuminated by the conflagration. The scene was striking and sublime as the burning of St. Sebastian's. Towards morning a violent storm of rain accompanied by lightning and thunder came on, whose flashes seemed to vie in brilliancy with the flames which burst from the roofs of burning houses, while the thunder drowned the noise of falling walls and was only interrupted by the occasional roar of cannon and of large depots of gunpowder as they exploded one by one."

On account of Washington being the seat of government of the American republic, its capture occasioned great eclat on the part of the British and much chagrin and indignation throughout the United States—indeed, the whole civilized world exclaimed against the act as a violation of the rules of modern warfare. So overwhelming was the effect upon the people of the United States that the waning spirit of party spirit instantly vanished and with it the dissensions which had since 1789 divided the government and the whole country was in motion. It was not long, however, after the burning of Washington that the war was over and the public buildings in the capital city were soon replaced by substantial structures.

On August 24 occurred the destruction of Pompeii in 78. It is the date of the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572; and the battle of Blenheim, Md., in 1814. August 24 is the birthday of Letitia Bonaparte, the mother of Napoleon (1759); and, therefore, the philanthropist (1759); Joseph E. Worcester, the lexicographer (1784); and William Walter Phelps, statesman and jurist (1835). It is the date of the death of Thomas Hood, who attempted to steal the crown jewels of England (1850); and Napper Tandy, the Irish patriot (1853).

LOCAL HISTORY WHAT HAPPENED AUGUST 24.

- 1549—William W. Phelps ascended to the top of Mount Nebo, south of Utah valley, to make scientific observations.
1833—Elders Samuel A. Woolley and William Fotheringham left Calcutta in a government bullock train on a missionary trip to the interior of India.
1854—John F. Kinney of Iowa succeeded Lazarus H. Reed as chief justice of Utah.
1867—The Provo meeting house was dedicated.
1868—Captain Horton D. Haight's mule train, which left Laramie City July 27, with freight and 275 passengers, arrived in Salt Lake City. Six deaths occurred on the journey.
1872—General George B. McClellan and party arrived in Salt Lake City on a visit.
1877—A delegation of fifteen Navajo Indians, among whom was the principal chief of the tribe, arrived in Salt Lake City.
1886—Henry Reiser of the Sixth ward, Salt Lake City, was arrested for unlawful cohabitation and placed under \$1000 bonds by Commissioner McKay.
1887—Touquerville, Washington county, was entered by United States deputy marshals, who arrested Levi Savage

on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. Hyrum B. North was discharged from the pen. Joseph H. Ridges of the Nineteenth ward, Salt Lake City, was arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, and placed under bonds.
1858—Thomas Harding, Robert T. King, Joshua Adams, James G. Higginson and L. Loveridge, were discharged from the pen. Bishop John Kinkead was arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation.
1859—Jens N. Hansen was discharged from the pen.
1891—Mary Ann Pratt, widow of Parley P. Pratt, died at Pleasant Grove.
1899—Arlon Singing society of New York visits Salt Lake.
1900—Roselle E. Scott killed in Deer Creek canyon.
1901—Bishop C. C. McCabe visits Salt Lake City. Ephraim McLaughlin dies of apoplexy.
1904—Republicans gather for state convention.
1906—Lyman R. Martineau chosen state Democratic chairman, to succeed Simon Bamberger.
1905—George Smith assaulted in store by unknown thugs. Fourteen thousand people go to Saltair on ladies' day.

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